

Mitchell, Marsh & Ireton Ranch
Montour Vicinity
Gem County
Idaho

HABS No. ID-35

HABS
ID,
23-MONT.V,
2-

PHOTOGRAPHS

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS
ID,
23-MONT.V,
2-

MITCHELL, MARSH & IRETON RANCH

HABS No. ID-35

Location: Montour Vicinity, Gem County, Idaho
UTM: 11/553100/4862875

Present Owner: Alva M. McConnel

Present Occupant: Mr. and Mrs. Alva M. McConnel

Present Use: House - private residence
Cellar - storage
Barn - unused

Statement of
Significance: The house and cellar are very early examples
of Idaho architecture, only slightly modified
in over a century of use. The large barn is
also of early construction, and with the house,
is symbolic of the Montour Valley's role in
Idaho transportation and settlement during the
nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Date of erection: House - c. 1865
Cellar - perhaps as early as 1863
Barn - c. 1880

Builders: House - Hardin B. Martin & William S. Mitchell
Cellar - unknown
Barn - John H. Ireton

Historical narrative:

This ranch, and its complex of buildings, is among the oldest still remaining in Idaho, dating from the first years of Euro-American immigration to and settlement in the state. The ranch, and the town of Montour established on a part of it in 1912, are representative of major themes in Idaho transportation and settlement history of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Because they were largely untouched by later 20th century development, both the ranch and the town remain as outstanding visual reminders of Idaho's past.

Although Montour Valley was occasional host to both Indians and

fur men throughout the first half of the 19th century, it did not come into its own, historically, until the early 1860's. In 1862, gold was discovered to the east, in the Boise Basin; and the valley of the Payette River, already an established transportation route in southwest Idaho, thronged with gold-seekers, mule and pack trains, coming east from Umatilla and other areas of the northwest.

Taking advantage of this traffic were two men, known to history simply as Buoner and Reeves, who in the spring of 1863 established a "stage stop" at the western end of Montour valley. According to Mills (1963), they built a "dugout stage barn" into the hill, and perhaps the dugout cellar that is extant today.

In the next few years the stage stop changed hands several times - albeit informally, as the area was some years away from survey and the establishment of proper land records. Around 1865 it was taken over by a man named Reed, from Corvallis, who brought Hardin B. Martin, formerly a butcher from Pioneerville (aka Hogen) to run the establishment. Martin, in turn, is credited (Mills, 1963) with bringing William S. Mitchell to the valley. In May, 1867, Edson Marsh joined Mitchell and Martin in the enterprise. Marsh had come west from Michigan in 1852, had joined the Cariboo gold rush to British Columbia, and when encountered by Mitchell had been working a placer claim in the Boise Basin near Idaho City.

For a few short, but busy, years, the stage stop in Montour valley had done a brisk business, as a number of stage lines (including those of Henry Greathouse, and William Ish and John Hailey) were routed through here on the way to the mining camps in Boise Basin. After 1865, much of this organized traffic was rerouted. But Mitchell and Marsh (who bought out Martin) were still located on a "main travelled road," and business continued profitably. By 1870, however, the roadhouse was developing further, as a ranch and as a local service center for the growing number of farmers and ranchers in this, and in the lower Squaw Creek, valley. As early as 1867, Mitchell began operating a small dry goods store (out of his living room, according to Mills (1963)). The first post office, designated "Squaw Creek," opened at the ranch, with Mitchell as postmaster, in July 1871. The present ranch house would have been built by this time too: Mills (1963) credits Martin and Mitchell with its construction, "planned and partly erected a full two-stories," but redesigned, apparently in mid-construction, to have only 1½ stories (p. 132). Mitchell and Marsh also began wintering stock from Boise Basin in the shelter of Montour valley. They cut wild hay, baled and sold it. The roadhouse gained a new clientele in the early 1870's - the drivers of wagons bringing lumber out of Dry Buck valley about 20 miles to the north.

To this developing area came John H. Ireton in the early 1870's. Ireton was born in Ohio in 1845, served with the Ninth Ohio Cavalry during the Civil War, and came west, to San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, in 1868, arriving in Boise by April of that year. For three years he lived in Centerville, amid the mining camps of Boise Basin, then turned to stock raising in the lower Squaw Creek valley. It was logical that he should visit the Mitchell-Marsh ranch, with its post office and small dry-goods store. There he met Phoebe Josephine Warner, Marsh's half-sister who came out from Indiana in 1874. In 1878, Josephine married John Ireton.

Ireton soon became a partner in the ranch, and began developing a stock farm there. The immense barn, still extant though devastated by floods, should probably be credited to Ireton, who introduced fine shorthorn cattle to this area, and raised a "Blue Mountain strain of driving stock" (Mills, 1948).

In the 1880's, Marsh and Ireton bought out Mitchell, who retired to Ohio. In 1885, a post office was established at Ezekiel Sweet's ranch, north of the Payette River, that was named Squaw Creek; the original Squaw Creek post office was re-named Marsh, and Edson Marsh remained postmaster until 1902.

In this year, 1902, the 40-year history of the Mitchell, Marsh and Ireton Ranch, as a stage stop, stock farm and local "community center," came to an end, as a new chapter in the development of the Montour valley began. The area was filling up - there were towns such as Sweet and Horseshoe Bend; and Emmett, fueled by the development of irrigation and the coming of the Idaho Northern Railroad, was beginning to boom. Thus, Marsh and Ireton found a ready buyer, Burton C. Platt out of Philadelphia, when they decided to sell the ranch (which occupied a large portion of the valley). Marsh went to California (he died in San Diego in 1931), and the Iretons moved to Boise and organized a real estate firm, Ireton Land Co., Ltd. Platt's Mountain Vail Stock Farm and Mercantile Company was unable to develop the land, however; he apparently went bankrupt and the ranch eventually returned to Ireton (through his real estate firm this time) who sold it, again, this time to E. H. Dewey.

The Dewey name figured prominently in Idaho mining and transportation history. Col. William H. Dewey developed such mines as the Trade Dollar and Black Jack, organized the Idaho Northern Railroad (among other similar ventures), and contributed substantially to the development of Nampa, which was home and headquarters for the Dewey interests. His son, E. H. Dewey, born in Owyhee County in 1869, joined his father's mining ventures, and at the elder Dewey's death took over the family interests and was particularly involved in the further development of the Idaho Northern Railroad.

During this first decade of the 20th century, Dewey began to extend the Idaho Northern east from Emmett and through the Black Canyon, on its way to Horseshoe Bend and then north to McCall. In much of trans-Mississippi railroad history, establishment of new towns along rail lines, either by the railroad companies or by local speculators, was a common occurrence, and Dewey followed that tradition in this instance. His choice of the Montour valley for "a new town on the Payette River" was a logical one, since the Mitchell, Marsh and Ireton ranch had made the valley a focal point of local activity for many years.

Thus, the townsite of Montour was laid out in 1911, "dedicated" in March 1912, and opened for land sales in August of the latter year, "destined (according to the Idaho Statesman (15 April 1912, 10:4-5) to become one of the foremost small towns in southwest Idaho." At the August sale, town lots (which had been laid out in the hay fields of Marsh and Ireton's ranch) went for between \$485 for a business lot to a low \$30 for a house lot (Emmett Index, 22 August 1912, 4:2). The Idaho Statesman said that "many lots" were sold (21 August 1902, 5:3), but the Emmett Index (22 August 1912, 4:3) noted that "a portion of the offerings were bid by the townsite company."

At any rate, the town of Montour was officially launched. Early businessmen included A. D. Stanton (who had a bank erected on speculation that fall), Frank Volkmer (who established Montour Mercantile), Lloyd Cox and W. A. Talley (partners in a livery business), and Harvey Pugh, who prudently set up a lumber yard in town that he supplied from his own mill at Dry Buck. In keeping with its ambition to be among the "foremost small towns," Montour residents initiated a campaign in the fall of 1912, to be designated the county seat. This venture failed. The Montour post office, with A. D. Stanton as postmaster, opened in Pugh's lumber office, and a substantial brick school building opened in the fall of 1913.

Town development was slowed by the U. S. entry into World War I, but resumed afterward. The Montour Commercial Club, founded in 1919 to "seek improvements" (Emmett Index, 30 January 1919, 1:5), saw the construction of Harvey Pugh's elevators and mill, a number of new houses in the then-popular bungalow style, and the arrival of a financial institution, the Farmers' and Stock-growers' Bank, formerly of Sweet.

In the long run, however, Montour never did live up to its early billing, and effectively ceased to grow after about the mid-1920's, as evidenced by the "time capsule" character of the town today. It remained fundamentally rural, with a small economy based variously on cattle ranching, sheep and hogs, and hay. During the Depression, a number of people lost their land, and the Farmers' and Stockgrowers' Bank went the way of many such small town institutions in those years.

Today the valley with its nearly abandoned town and the old Mitchell, Marsh and Ireton ranch still nestled against the hills at the western end, evokes an overwhelming sense of time and place. The buildings are exquisite relics of Idaho's past, and the historical and cultural fabric of the state will be diminished by their loss.

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Letter, Ruth B. Lyon, Emmett, Idaho, to M. H. Bowers, Iowa City, Iowa, July 21, 1979.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION - HOUSEGeneral statement

1. Architectural merit and interest: The house is an example of planked-wall cabin construction, a simple type of construction often found in early settlements. The house has been only slightly modified by successive occupants and appears to constitute a significant historical record of over a century of rural life in Idaho.
2. Condition of fabric: Good
3. Summary description: One and a half stories, 32'-6" square with a 20'1" wide wing at the middle of the west end.

Detailed description of exterior

1. Foundations: Concrete at the west and north sides and at the east end of the north porch. Elsewhere, the wall finish goes to ground level.
2. Wall construction: The walls are surfaced with clapboard with $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches exposed. At the south porch the wall is vertical vee-grooved matchboards with 5 inches exposed. Joints in the clapboards show that the clapboarding of the north porch was added after that of the rest of the house.
3. Structural system: Exterior walls appear to be of single thickness made up of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch vertical boards with clapboard exterior surface. There are no studs nor posts in the walls; the planks carry the weight of the attic floor and roof directly. The interior partitions seem to be of similar plank construction. The joists of the attic floor are spaced at 24 inches on center. They span at right angles to the ridge of the roof and rest on ledgers fastened to the side of the walls. According to Alva McConnel, last private owner and occupant, the flooring of the first story rests on "half logs" serving as beams or joists.
4. Porches, stoops, etc.: The south porch runs the length of that side of the main portion of the house, as does the north porch, which has been enclosed. Part of the north porch adds to the size of a bedroom and the rest of it constitutes a separate room. The south porch has also been enclosed, with windows and glazed doors, but is unheated and remains a porch in its use. Its ceiling and its wall common to the rest of the house are of board-and-batten construction - vertically at the wall and lengthwise at the ceiling. The battens are 4 inches wide and the boards expose 12 inches between the battens.
5. Chimney: Brick, near the middle of the house.
6. Openings, doorways and doors: Door trim is flat. The east door of the north porch has four panels, the stiles and rails forming a cross with the shorter panels below. From the south porch, the doors to the kitchen and living room are glazed above three panels. Opposite these are the exterior doors of the south porch, of which the upper portions are glazed and the lower covered with plywood.
7. Openings, windows: The living room windows at the east and south walls are 6/6 sash. The kitchen windows are horizontal sliding wood sash, as are the south porch windows. Other windows are generally 1/1 wood sash.
8. Roof, shape, covering: The roof is a gable with ridge

running east-west. The slope at the two porches is slightly less than that at the center. The roofing is wood shingles slightly cupped, and there is a beaded metal cap at the ridge.

9. Roof, eaves: The eaves project 8 inches. The soffit appears to be a board fastened to the under side of the roof decking (which is probably stripping to receive the shingles).
10. Roof, dormers, etc.: None.

Detailed description of interior

1. Floor plans: At the first floor, the living room extends across the east (front) end of the main portion of the house. The west end of the main portion is occupied by the kitchen on the south and a bedroom at the north, which projects into what was the north porch. The rear (west) wing contains a bathroom on the south and a bedroom on the north.

The attic has two rooms, one at the west and one at the east into which the stairway rises.

2. Stairway: The stairway to the attic is reached through a door in the west (rear) wall of the living room. The risers are 9 inches and the treads 9½ inches, fastened with machine-cut nails. The parapet around the stairwell is of vertical boards, wallpapered.
3. Flooring: The first story floors are linoleum. The attic floor is of planks of widths varying from 9½ to 13½ inches and fastened with machine-cut nails.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls at the first story are papered or painted over ½-inch insulation board. The living room ceiling is board and batten, the battens 4 inches wide and the boards exposed 12 inches. Other first-story ceilings are of 16 by 32 inch soft fiberboard tiles.

At the attic the sloping under-surfaces of the roof and the central ceilings are covered with boards and battens as used at the first story. The walls are wallpapered over cloth, which in turn is applied to the inner surfaces of the boards of the walls.

5. Doorways and doors: In general, doors are of the conventional five-panel type. The door to the stairway, however, is made up of vertical boards with cleats top and bottom on the inner (stairway) side. Flat trim 3 3/4 inches wide is used at doors and windows. At exterior walls the door

trim is boxed as it projects into the room because the walls are quite thin. The window trim is similarly boxed, for the same reason.

6. Interior trim: Nothing of note.
7. Hardware: The five-paneled doors have mortised latchsets and ball-tip butt hinges. The door to the stairs has a surface-mounted latchset with a porcelain knob and a pair of 3-knuckle butt hinges.
8. Mechanical and electrical equipment: The bath and kitchen are modern. A large stove in the living room provides heat.

Site and surroundings

1. Orientation and general setting: The road approaches the house from the east, first passing the barn, which is to the north of the road, and then on approaching the house turns abruptly south. The east end of the house faces the road and the house is entered now from its porch on the south. The land slopes down slightly to the north. There is a hill near the house, to the southwest.
2. Historic landscape design: There is a pleasant garden to the south of the house with lawn and large trees, mostly maples.
3. Outbuildings: There is a well house south of the west end of the house, of the same construction as the house except that it sits on a concrete pit about 8 feet deep. The cold cellar lies to the west and south of the house. To the east of the house, and north of the road, is a granary and then the barn. A four-stall shed is at the north edge of a graveled area between the house and the barn.

PART III. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION - CELLAR

General statement

1. Architectural merit and interest: The structure is of interest in that it continues to serve its original use for the storage of food and as a survival of an important building type in the early history of western ranch life in Idaho.
2. Condition of fabric: The food storage rooms of the cellar appear to be in very good condition. The wooden superstructure is in fair condition.
3. Summary description: The building has one story and a loft,

and is approximately 27 by 37 feet, rectangular in plan.

Detailed description of exterior

1. Foundations: There is no evidence of any footings for the wooden posts of the superstructure. The foundations of the food-storage rooms are built into the hillside and thus inaccessible.
2. Wall construction: The south (hillside) end of the building is of river rocks set in a mortar which, at exterior surfaces, is hard, appearing to be Portland-cement mortar. This wall is approximately three-and-a-half feet thick at the east side, where a small window penetrates the wall, and at the north end of the food storage rooms, at the doorways, it measures approximately three feet thick. At the north end of the building, vertical boards are used where enclosure is provided.
3. Structural system: The superstructure is a timber frame. The roof is supported by hewn timbers which have pegged mortice-and-tenon joints with angle braces. The roof joists are rough-sawn members 2 by 4 inches in cross section placed 30 inches on center, and on these there are one-inch-thick boards spaced apart to receive the roofing. The two north-south beams of the roof are not squared up. There is a ceiling of very lightweight board and joist construction. The east part of the north portion of the building is built like a screened porch, and the west part of it is a minimal frame and is built like a lean-to.

At the stone food-storage rooms, the walls act as bearing walls. Where the doors penetrate the north stone wall, planks 10 inches wide and 2 inches thick at their sides project above the door lintels. The planks are not finished on their upper surface and have the slight convex curvature of the logs from which they were cut. These planks support a stone wall about eight inches high which conceals the end of the covering of these rooms.

4. Porches: None
5. Chimneys: None
6. Openings, doorways: The east side at the north end is screened. There must have been a screened door at the doorway there, the door is missing.
7. Openings, windows: At the east stone wall there is a small window opening about 2 feet 6 inches wide and 10 inches high. It is framed in wood.

8. Roof, shape and covering: The roof is a simple gable in form and is covered with galvanized corrugated iron. At the west lean-to portion the slope is slightly less than elsewhere.
9. Roof, eaves: The eaves are open, and the rafters are exposed.
10. Roof, dormers, etc.: None

Detailed description of interior

1. Floor plan: The south part of the building is built of stone and is partly dug into the hillside. This portion contains two narrow food-storage rooms. The one on the east side is now used as a fruit cellar; the one on the west side, as a potato and apple cellar. The space above these food-storage rooms serves as a loft.

At the north end of the building, near the center, is a tall, self-contained structure of wood with thick walls and door, which served as an ice house. It has finished vee-grooved matchboards for most of its outer surface and looks as though it had been brought here from an institutional installation. It was filled with stored items and its interior could not be inspected. The west side of the north part of the building serves as a woodshed. This is partitioned from the rest of the north end of the building.

2. Stairway: There is a ship's ladder providing access to the loft above the food-storage rooms. One steps down a step to enter the food-storage rooms.
3. Flooring: The fruit cellar has a concrete floor. The potato and apple cellar has an earth floor. The flooring of the woodshed, if any, could not be found under the accumulation of wood chips. The rest of the east end of the building has a wood floor on sleepers placed on the ground. The loft has a plank floor.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: None, except board-and-joist ceiling in the north portion of the building.
5. Doorways and doors: Each of the two food-storage rooms has a door, and each door has a heavy wood frame. The doors are of vertical boards with cleats. Each doorway has a door on its inside and one on its outside face for increased insulating effect.
6. Interior trim: None

7. Hardware: None of note.
8. Mechanical and electrical equipment: Electric lighting is the only item under this heading.

Site and surroundings

1. Orientation and general setting: The cellar is about 50 feet west of the house, its walls not quite paralleling those of the house. The long dimension of the cellar runs slightly to the east of north. The base of a small hill begins to slope upward at the south of the cellar, and the food-storage rooms are built into it.
2. Historic landscape design: The cellar is at the west edge of the lawn and trees that lie to the south and to the west of the house.
3. Outbuildings: None. The cellar is, in fact, one of the outbuildings of the house.

PART IV. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION - BARN

General statement

1. Architectural merit and interest: The horse barn is of interest because of its large size and because it is an early example of barn construction in the state.
2. Condition of fabric: Poor
3. Summary description: One story at center with lofts at sides, 8 bays (approximately 100 feet) by 5 bays (approximately 80 feet), rectangular plan. The barn and a narrow adjoining shed form an L.

Detailed description of exterior

1. Foundations: Boulders are placed as footings. On these, short posts support a timber sill. At the outer walls, small rounded rocks are piled up in the space between the sill and the ground. At the southern bays of the west wall there is a continuous concrete foundation.
2. Wall construction: Rough vertical boards 1 inch by 7½ inches with 2¼-inch by 9/16-inch battens form the walls. Many of the boards are cupped, warped, and pulled loose. All are greatly weathered, but show evidence of earlier dark red paint. The battens are fastened with machine-cut and with wire nails. At the north wall, except at the peak of the gable and at the east side, the boards have been removed.

3. Structural system: The barn is of braced frame construction using hewn timbers and pegged mortice-and-tenon joints. The perimeter walls and the four lines of posts parallel to the ridge of the roof (north/south) rest on continuous sills from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. These sills rest upon short blocks of timber or short lengths of logs, which in turn rest upon the boulder footings. The sills support the floor framing as well.

The freestanding posts and those at the perimeter of the barn range in size from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. Visual inspection indicates that the other principal members of the frame are of this same size. The four north-south lines of posts have, in addition to the sill and top beam, an intermediate horizontal beam. Each post is angle braced to the top beam at each side of the post. At the center bay, under the ridge, there are high beams connecting the posts across the middle north-south aisle. These high beams are angle-braced and are some 5 to 6 feet below the top of the posts. Mortices near the top of each post and about three feet below the top indicate that the beams had formerly crossed at the top, with their angle braces secured in the mortices three feet below.

The center and the two outer north-south aisles were floored, as was the fourth east-west bay from the south (driveway). The flooring consisted of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick planks 11 to 12 inches wide. These rested on beams, which in turn were notched into girders, and these were notched into the sill timbers. The beams and girders are logs with the upper surface flattened to receive the planks. Beams averaged 8 inches in diameter; girders, 10 to 12 inches. The flooring in the eastern portion of the driveway, and its supporting construction, was in badly damaged condition, apparently owing to recent flooding and ice.

Lofts at the southwest portion of the barn are constructed of machine sawn joists $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches supported on pairs of these members used as beams and fastened to the posts. (Alva McConnel, the last private owner, said that this material came from another barn and that the loft was built in the 1930's.)

The rafters are small logs, stripped of their bark. Over these is placed wooden stripping to receive a shingle roof. The strips are alternately narrow and wide. (McConnel said that the roof originally had only the wider strips, widely spaced to receive shakes, and that later the narrow strips were added so that the roof could be shingled). At the intersecting gable at the east side entrance to the driveway, the strips are widely separated and the gable is framed with machine-sawn lumber.

Exterior walls have a girt at mid height to receive the vertical siding.

4. Porches, etc.: None
5. Chimneys: None
6. Openings, doorways and doors: The large east door at the driveway is made of vertical boards nailed on Z-brace cleats. The door is double leafed and has an upper and lower portion, the lower being about a third of the opening height. The west door is of diagonal boards, following the diagonal of the angle braces to the posts at either side. Thus the top corners of this door are cut off. There are no doors on the openings of the north and south walls.
7. Openings, windows: There are no windows.
8. Roof, shape, covering: A gable roof covers the barn, with the slope at the outer bay on the east and on the west slightly less than that of the center three bays. The roof covering is wood shingles, in poor condition, over part of which there is aluminum corrugated roofing. It appears that portions of the aluminum roofing have come off. At the east side, above the driveway door, an intersecting gable raises the height of that door a few feet.
9. Roof, eaves: The eaves are boxed in.
10. Roof, cupola: At the ridge of the roof above the cross aisle there is a monitor with louvered sides and a gable roof paralleling the main roof.

Detailed description of interior

1. Floor plan: The barn has five aisles running north-south and these have eight bays. The fourth of these, crossing the barn east to west, constitutes a driveway. The east aisle on both sides of the driveway is set up for cows, with their feed trough at the inner side. At the west aisle, the bays north of the driveway are fitted up as horse stalls, with the feed trough facing inward. The two western aisles to the south of the driveway have a loft above them and constitute an open pen. A doorway connects this pen to the adjoining shed south of the barn and the fenced yard. South of the cross aisle, in the second aisle from the east, is an enclosed room with doors. There is a partly screened enclosed room at the south end of the east aisle.
2. Stairways: None. Cleats nailed to several of the posts serve as ladders, and a ladder from an upper cross-beam

leads toward the monitor.

3. Flooring: One-inch planks, double thickness, make up the flooring of the loft. Planks 2½ inches thick are used at the main level.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: At the enclosed room, boards are used. Elsewhere there is generally none.
5. Doorways and doors: The enclosed room has a pair of sliding doors on a metal track. The doors are made of diagonal tongue-and-groove boards with cleats. The partially enclosed room has a similar door, but single leaf, hinged type.
6. Interior trim: None
7. Hardware: Conventional barn hardware.
8. Mechanical and electrical equipment: The central three north-south aisles have overhead rails for hay unloaders. The rails are wooden.

Site and surroundings

1. Orientation, general setting: The gabled sides of the barn face north and south. The adjoining shed projects at the west side of the south wall, barn and shed together forming the south and west sides of a fenced yard. The barn lies to the east of the house, across a graveled area. The land slopes slightly down from south to north.
2. Historic landscape design: None
3. Outbuildings: There is a granary to the southwest and the attached shed to the west. The shed has vertical-board siding and a corrugated iron roof. Its roof construction consists of simple wood trusses at 3 feet on center; some have fallen down.

PART V. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by Dennett, Muessig & Associates, Iowa City, Iowa, in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region. It fulfills the Bureau of Reclamation's obligations under a memorandum of agreement between the Bureau, the State of Idaho, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, pursuant to 36 CFR 800. The structure was photographed, measured, and drawn March - September, 1979, by Sarah J. Dennett and Hans Muessig, Project Supervisors; Wesley I. Shank, Project Architectural Historian/Historical Architect, (Iowa State University); Martha H. Bowers, Project Historian; Robert A. Ryan, Project Photographer; and Philipp Muessig, Project Assistant.

APPENDIX

CHAIN OF TITLE: FOUNDATION FOR MITCHELL, MARSH
& IRETON RANCH AND MONTOUR, IDAHO

Description: All parcels of land have this chain in common.
It includes areas of Montour townsite, Dewey lots,
government lots as well as the ranch. T7N R1E,
Boise Meridian

Reference: Recorder's Office, Gem County Courthouse, Emmett,
Idaho

1876 Patent 6 September 1876
Recorded 17 September 1902
Book B. Deeds, p. 536
U. S. A.
to
Edson Marsh

1876 Patent 6 September 1876
Recorded 17 September 1902
Book B. Deeds, p. 543
U. S. A.
to
William S. Mitchell

1884 Deed 18 June 1884
Recorded 17 September 1902
Book B. Deeds, p. 535
William S. Mitchell
to
Edson Marsh and John H. Ireton

1891 Patent 21 May 1891
Recorded 17 September 1902
Book B. Deeds, p. 545
U. S. A.
to
Edson Marsh

1892 Patent 2 September 1892
Recorded 17 September 1902
Book B. Deeds, p. 544
U. S. A.
to
William S. Mitchell

Continued - Chain of Title for Montour Foundation - 2

- 1902 Deed 18 September 1902
Recorded 22 September 1902
Book A. Deeds, p. 577
Edson Marsh & John H. & Phoebe Josephine Ireton
to
Burton C. Platt
- 1903 Deed 3 February 1903
Recorded 9 February 1903
Book A. Deeds, p. 330
Burton C. Platt
to
Mountain Vale Stock Farm & Mercantile Co.
- 1907 Deed 25 September 1907
Recorded 15 February 1910
Book B. Deeds, p. 413
Mountain Vale Stock Farm
to
Henry W. Dorman
- 1907 Deed 28 October 1907
Recorded 11 November 1907
Book A. Deeds, p. 318
Henry W. & Ida Dorman
to
Ireton Land Co., Ltd.
- 1910 Deed 11 April 1910
Recorded 18 April 1910
Book B. Deeds, p. 421
Ireton Land Co.
to
E. H. Dewey, Trustee
- 1912 Dedication of Townsite of Montour, 23 March 1912
Recorded 26 March 1912
Book A. Misc., p. 231
- 1915 Indenture
Recorded 18 November 1915
Book 1 Deeds, p. 133
E. H. Dewey, Trustee, & Belle Dewey, & Sarah Davis
& Robert A. Davis, Jr., and E. H. Dewey &
Wm. Cornelius Dewey

Continued - Chain of Title for Montour Foundation - 3

- 1916 Deed 24 March 1916
Recorded 9 June 1916
Book 1 Deeds, p. 357
E. H. Dewey & Sarah N. Dewey; & Wm. Cornelius Dewey
& Mary J. Dewey
to
E. H. & W. C. Dewey Investment Co.
- 1918 Plat 17 December 1918
Filed 20 December 1918
Book 1 Plat, p. 44
(plat of Dewey lots)

APPENDIX

CHAIN OF TITLE: MITCHELL, MARSH & IRETON RANCH

Description: All lots 7 & 8, part of lot 9 S.W. of County Road,
Section 21; Lots 1 & 2, Sec. 28 (Portion described as
Parcel BC-2 only). T7N R1E, Boise Meridian.

Reference: Recorder's Office, Gem County Courthouse, Emmett, Idaho

Lot 2

Note: No deed of Record out of Dewey for lot 2.

1967 Deed 11 August 1967
Recorded 14 August 1967
Deed Instrument #94243
Lucile B. McConnel
to
Alva B. McConnel & Coline P. McConnel

Lot 1, Lot 7, & S½ lot 8

1919 Deed 2 January 1919
Recorded 8 January 1919
Book 12 Deeds, p. 248
Dewey Investment
to
E. W. Faris

1919 Deed 10 September 1919
Recorded 13 October 1919
Book 13 Deeds, p. 50
E. W. Faris & Rena B. Faris
to
Charles B. Malmstrom

1921 Deed 25 August 1921
Recorded 2 May 1923
Book 15 Deeds, p. 365
Charles B. Malmstrom & Hattie Malmstrom
to
T. B. Sams

Continued - Chain of Title, Mitchell, Marsh & Ireton Ranch - 2

- 1924 Deed 17 May 1924
Recorded 20 May 1924
Book 16 Deeds, p. 93
T. B. Sams
to
U. S. A. (Flowage rights)
- 1932 Sheriff's Deed 6 July 1932
Recorded 8 July 1932
Book 21 Deeds, p. 305
Boise G. Riggs, Jr. (Sheriff Gem County)
to
Federal Land Bank of Spokane
- 1946 Deed 28 February 1946
Recorded 8 March 1946
Book 30 Deeds, p. 139
Federal Land Bank of Spokane
to
Lucile B. McConnel
- 1967 Deed 11 August 1967
Recorded 14 August 1967
Deed Instrument #94243
Lucile B. McConnel
to
Alva B. McConnel & Coline P. McConnel
- N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 8, all lot 9
- 1919 Deed 2 January 1919
Recorded 8 January 1919
Book 12 Deeds, p. 249
Dewey Investment Co.
to
John R. McConnel
- 1919 Deed 13 November 1919
Recorded 14 November 1919
Book 13 Deeds, p. 108
J. R. & Maude L. McConnel
to
J. H. Black, Trustee, Overland National Bank of Boise
- 1921 Quit Claim Deed 13 August 1921
Recorded 17 July 1922
Book 15 Deeds, p. 103
J. H. Black, Overland National Bank of Boise
to
V. T. Craig, Trustee

Continued - Chain of Title, Mitchell, Marsh & Ireton Ranch - 3

- 1923 Quit Claim Deed 19 September 1923
Recorded 1 October 1923
Book 15 Deeds, p. 485
V. T. Craig & Elizabeth C. Craig
to
U. S. A. (Flowage rights)
- 1923 Quit Claim Deed 22 November 1923
Recorded 27 September 1924
Book 16 Deeds, p. 190
V. T. Craig, Trustee; V. T. Craig & Elizabeth C.
Craig
to
Sidney H. Johnson
- 1927 Quit Claim Deed 23 November 1927
Recorded 29 November 1927
Book 18 Deeds, p. 175
Sidney H. Johnson & Rose E. Johnson
to
W. E. Lively
- 1929 Deed 28 February 1929
Recorded 24 September 1929
Book 19 Deeds, p. 385
W.E. Lively & Cora L. Lively
to
Joseph Yungbauer
- 1931 Deed 3 February 1931
Recorded 3 February 1931
Book 20 Deeds, p. 550
Joseph Yungbauer & Mary Yungbauer
to
George H. White
- 1936 Sheriff's Deed 31 March 1936
Recorded 27 April 1936
Book 23 Deeds, p. 178
Boise G. Riggs, Jr. (Sheriff Gem Co.)
to
Federal Land Bank of Spokane
- 1942 Deed 17 August 1942
Recorded 16 October 1942
Book 26 Deeds, p. 609
Federal Land Bank of Spokane
to
F. A. McConnel & Lucile B. McConnel

Continued - Chain of Title, Mitchell, Marsh & Ireton Ranch - 4

1967 Deed 11 August 1967
Recorded 14 August 1967
Deed Instrument #94243
Lucile B. McConnel
to
Alva B. & Coline P. McConnel